Letter No. 515-526-w, dated the 10th November 1914, from the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Delhi, to all Chambers of Commerce.

In continuation of the letter in this Department No. 8280-8291, dated the 28th August 1914, I am directed to forward, for the information of your Chamber and for communication to its Members, a copy of three statements showing :—

A. Articles the export of which is prohibited or restricted from the United Kingdom ;

B. Articles the exportation of which from British India has been prohibited together with the limitations to which these prohibitions are subject ; and

C. Articles the export of which has been prohibited from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia and France.

Intimation will be sent to you from time to time in the form of addenda or correction slips in the event of the lists being altered.

2. With regard to note (*a*) to the first list of articles the export of which from the United Kingdom is totally prohibited, I am to observe that any request for a relaxation of the prohibition in the case of any particular articles, as a special case for trade purposes, should be addressed to the Government of India in this Department, through the Local Government, with a statement showing (*a*) the name of the British exporting firm, (*b*) the name of the Indian importing firm, and (*c*) the quantity required. On receipt of this statement, and if convinced of the desirability of import, the Government of India will telegraph to the Secretary of State for India in the hope that a special license may be granted to sanction the export of the consignment required.

A.

List of articles the export of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited as under :—

(*a*) Totally prohibited.

(*b*) Prohibited only to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Russia (except the Baltic ports) France, Spain and Portugal.

(*c*) Permitted only to His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands and Egypt.

(*d*) Totally prohibited except for Indian Railways.

NOTE.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Royal Proclamations prohibiting and restricting the exportation of certain goods from the United Kingdom, prohibited and restricted goods not being cargo in a British or allied ship, which are brought to a port in the United Kingdom from a British, Colonial, allied or neutral port in a British, allied or neutral ship, may go forward to a British, Colonial, allied or neutral destination, provided that such goods are either (1) reported as remaining on board for exportation in the same ship or (2) entered for immediate exportation in another ship under the Transhipment Regulations, (3) provided they are not contraband or conditional contraband.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

(*a*) Acetone.
(*b*) Acetanilide.
(*a*) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and salicin.
(*a*) Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
(*b*) Accoutrements.
(*a*) Adrenin, adrenalin, and its preparations.
(*a*) Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts.

(*a*) Alcohols, ethylic.
(*a*) Alcohols, methylic.
(*b*) Alcohol as covering rectified spirits.
(*b*) Aluminium.
(*b*) Aluminium alloys.
(*a*) Alkaline iodides.
(*a*) Ammonium, sulphocyanide.
(*a*) Antipyrine (phenazone).
*(*a*) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war.
(*a*) Arms, rifled of all kinds, and their component parts.
(*a*) Armour plates, armour quality castings and similar protective material.
(*b*) Asbestos.
(*b*) Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags).
(*a*) Balsam of Peru.
(*b*) Barbed wire.
(*a*) Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
(*a*) Benzol.
(*a*) Berzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
(*a*) Bismuth and its salts.
(*b*) Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
(*a*) Blankets, coloured exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight known as "Woollen blankets."
(*b*) Boots, men's marching and shooting.
(*a*) Bromine and alkaline bromides.
(*b*) Cables, telegraph and telephone.
(*b*) Camp equipment, articles of—.
(*a*) Carbolic acid.
(*a*) Carbons required for search lights.
(*a*) Cantharides and its preparations.
(*b*) Carts, 2-wheeled capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over.
(*b*) Cannon and other ordnance and parts thereof.
(*b*) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance for machine guns and parts thereof.
(*b*) Castor oil.
(*a*) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts other than sporting cartridges, charges and their component parts.
(*a*) Chrome and ferro-chrome.
(*a*) Cloth hempen.
(*a*) Chloroform.
(*a*) Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.
(*a*) Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.
(*a*) Chrysarobin.
(*a*) Citrate of Magnesia.
(*a*) Citric acid, alkaline citrates and calcium citrate.
(*a*) Coal-tar products for use in dye manufacture except aniline oil and aniline salt.
(*a*) Copper, ore and unwrought, all kinds.
(*a*) Cotton waste of all descriptions.
(*a*) Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.
(*a*) Collodion.
(*a*) Corrosive sublimate.
(*a*) Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.
(*c*) Cheese.
(*a*) Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro cresol.
(*a*) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
(*a*) Dimethylanilene.
(*a*) Dulcite.

*The carriage coastwise of all such animals between ports of the United Kingdom is also forbidden.

(*a*) Dyes and dye-stuffs obtained from coal tar.
(*a*) Emetin hydrochlor.
(*a*) Eucaine hydrochlor.
(*b*) Emgine and boiler packings.
(*a*) Ergot of rye and its preparations and alkaloids.
(*a*) Ether.
(*a*) Ethyl chloride.
(*b*) Explosives of all kinds.
(*b*) Farriers', Carpenters', Wheelers' and Saddlers' tools.
(*a*) Field glasses and telescopes.
(*b*) Flaxen canvas, namely:—
Royal navy canvas.
Merchant navy canvas.
Kitbag canvas.
Hammock canvas.
(*a*) Forage and food of all kinds for animals.
(*b*) Forges, portable.
(*a*) Formic aldenyde.
(*a*) Fulminate of mercury.
(*a*) Gentian and its preparations.
(*a*) Glycerine crude and refined.
(*b*) Graphite.
(*a*) Guncotton.
(*a*) Gunpowder.
(*a*) Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes.
(*b*) Heliographs.
(*a*) Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.
(*a*) Henbane and its preparations.
(*a*) Hexamethylene tetramin (Urotropin) and its preparations.
(*a*) Hides of all kinds, dry or wet.
(*b*) Horse and pony shoes.
(*a*) Hydrobromic acid.
(*a*) Hydroquinone.
(*a*) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.
(*b*) India rubber sheet vulcanized.
(*b*) Iron ore.
(*a*) Iodine and its preparations.
(*b*) Jute, raw.
(*b*) Jute yarn, cloth and bags.
(*a*) Khaki serge.
(*a*) Lead, pig sheet or pipe.
(*a*) Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots.
(*b*) Linen duck cloth.
(*b*) Linen close canvas.
(*a*) Lysol.
(*a*) Mannite.
(*b*) Manganese, including ferro-manganese.
(*b*) Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
(*a*) Mercury and its salts and preparations.
(*b*) Mica.
(*b*) Mineral jellies.
(*b*) Mines and parts thereof.
(*b*) Molybdenum.
(*a*) Morphia and other alkaloids of opium.
(*a*) Neo-salvarsan.
(*a*) Nets, torpedo.
(*a*) Nickel and ferro-nickel.

(*a*) Nitrate of sodium.
(*b*) Nitrates of ammonium.
(*b*) Nitrates of potassium.
(*b*) Nitric acid.
(*a*) Nitro-toluol.
(*a*) Novocain.
(*a*) Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
(*a*) Oil, blast furnace.
(*a*) Oil, coal tar.
(*a*) Oil, fuel, shale.
(*d*) Oil, mineral lubricating.
(*a*) Oil, olive.
(*a*) Opium and its preparations.
(*a*) Oil of turpentine.
(*a*) Paraffin, liquid, medicinal.
(*a*) Paraffin, soft.
(*a*) Paraldehyde.
(*a*) Pastilles, jujubes, lozenges and cachous generally containing prohibited ingredients.
(*a*) "Peptone Witte."
(*a*) Petroleum, fuel oil.
(*a*) Petroleum, gas oil.
(*a*) Petroleum, spirit or motor spirit (including shell spirit).
(*a*) Peroxide of manganese.
(*a*) Phenacetin.
(*b*) Picric acid and its components.
(*a*) Pigskins, raw or dressed.
(*a*) Pilocarpine salts.
(*a*) Potassium and its salts and preparations (including bichromate and prussiate of potash).
(*a*) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as for men :—
(*c*) Animals, living for food.
(*c*) Barly and oats.
(*c*) Butter.
(*c*) Eggs.
(*c*) Margarine.
(*a*) Molasses.
(*a*) Sugar, invert.
(*a*) Sugar, refined and candy.
(*a*) Sugar, unrefined.
(*a*) Sugar of all kinds and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.
(*c*) Wheat and wheat flour.
(*a*) Protargal.
(*a*) Pyrogallic acid.
(*b*) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.
(*b*) Range-finders and parts thereof.
(*c*) Rubber, raw or manufactured.
(*b*) Rope, steel wire and hawsers.
(*a*) Saccharin (including "saxin").
(*a*) Sacks, coal.
(*a*) Salvarsan.
(*a*) Salicylic acid and salicylates.
(*a*) Saltpetre.
(*a*) Salts, Pilocarpine.
(*a*) Santonin and its preparations.
(*a*) Sheep and lambs' wool, raw.
(*b*) Shipbuilding materials, namely,
Boiler tubes.
Condenser tubes.

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
Iron and steel plates and sectional material for shipbuilding.
Marine engines and parts thereof.
Ships' auxiliary machinery.
(*a*) Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
(*a*) Silk noils.
(*b*) Sounding machines and gear.
(*b*) Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.
(*b*) Sulphur.
(*a*) Sulphonal.
(*b*) Sulphuric acid.
(*a*) Surgical bandages and dressings.
(*b*) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms) and parts thereof.
(*a*) Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates.
(*a*) Thymol and its preparations.
(*a*) Toluol.
(*b*) Torpedo tubes.
(*b*) Torpedoes and parts thereof.
(*a*) Trional.
(*a*) Tungsten.
(*b*) Uniform clothing and military equipment.
(*b*) Vanadium.
(*b*) Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts and [fore-ends.
(*b*) Waggons 4-wheeled, capable of carrying one-ton and over.
(*a*) Wolfram ore.
(*a*) Zinc.
(*a*) Zinc-sulphate of

B.

The export from British India of the articles specified in column I below is prohibited subject to the exceptions specified in column II;

Provided that these prohibitions do not applied to—

(i) Goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown;
(ii) Goods shipped to any Indian port;
(iii) Goods required for use or consumption in—
  (*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India;
  (*b*) Native States in India;
  (*c*) Ceylon; or
  (*d*) The Straits Settlements;
(iv) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	*Column II. Exceptions.*
Ammunition and explosives and the material used in their manufacture.	Except 'saltpetre' to the United Kingdom.
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	
Accoutrements.	
Armour plates.	
Balloons, kites, air-ships and aeroplanes including parts thereof.	
Benzine and petrol.	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Bullocks.	Except exports by land.
Camels.	Except exports by land.
Coal, Welsh.	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Entrenching tools.	
Fuses and detonators.	

Column I. Prohibited goods.	*Column II. Exceptions.*
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	
Horses.	Except exports by land.
Leather (hides tanned-buffalo and cow).	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lead, pig.	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese and Wolfram.	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Marine boilors and engines, including any parts thereof.	
Materials used in ship construction.	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description.	Except exports by land.
Mining cables.	
Mules.	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment.	
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders.	
Rubber, raw or manufactured.	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Slaughter cattle.	Except exports by land.
Searchlight apparatus.	
Sheep and goats.	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes.	
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.	
Veterinary instruments and appliances.	
Veterinary medicines.	

The export of the following articles from British India has been restricted as indicated :—

Hides and skins; raw jute, raw and manufactured.	Export is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic Ports) France, Spain and Portugal.

1.

C.

Statement showing articles the export of which has been prohibited from Norway, Sweeden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France and Russia.

NORWAY.

Cattle.	Gold or silver, worked or unworked, minted or unminted.
Coal.	Horses (live).
Coke.	Oils, minerals.
Corn.	Peat.
Firewood.	Potatoes.
Forage.	Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
Flour.	Swine.
Foodstuffs.	Medicines of all kinds, including iodine.
Goats and reindeer.	

The exportation of fish and fish products, condensed milk, butter, cheese and berries is, however, to be permitted until further notice.

2.

SWEDEN.

Salt, common (kitchen).

3.

DENMARK.

Ammunition of every description, also single parts thereof which are known as such.
Arms of every description, including sporting guns or single parts thereof which are known as such.
Benzine and all other combustible matter.
Coal.
Coke.
Corn.
Cables (electric).
Fodder.
Gold and silver (minted or in bars).
Gun powder and explosives which are distinctly intended for war purposes.
Horses reserved for the eventual use of the Army.
Instruments and apparatus which are exclusively made for the manufacture or repair of arms and materials used in land and sea warfare.
Lubricants.
Meal and groats.
Motor cars.
Petroleum.
Potatoes.
Raw materials for the building or repair of iron or steel ships, as also for the production of weapons or ammunition.
Wood in blocks, planks and boards.

4.

NETHERLANDS.

Acetone.
*Alcohol.
*Ammonium carbonate.
Ammunition and gun powder.
Automobiles and parts thereof including tyres.
Barley and barley flour, and all other products derived from barley.
Briquettes.
Cakes—linsed cake, rape-cake groundnut-cake, cotton seed-cake and all other force feeding cakes and waste thereof.
Coal and coke.
*Cocoa.
*Coffee.
*Cycles and motor cycles.
†Cotton in any form and cotton waste.
Ether.
Fuel (liquid).
Gold coin and material for minting gold (except in special cases in which exemption from this prohibition may be allowed).
*Glycerine.
Grain offal.
Hay.

* Prohibition temporarily abrogated.
† The prohibition has been temporarily abrogated with the exception of raw cotton and cotton yarns.

Hides and skins.
Hogwash, dried.
Horses (except colts).
*Lead.
†Leather.
Maize and maize meal and all other products derived from maize.
Malt waste.
Meals—linseed-meal, rapecake-meal, groundnut-meal, cotton-seed, meal, meat, meal and other force feeding meals and waste thereof.
‡Medicines, bandages and material for making the same.
Molasses.
*Nitric acid.
Oats and all products derived therefrom.
Oils (machine and lubricating).
*Potash.
Pulp dried.
Pulse and meal of pulse.
*Regulus of antimony.
Rice, meal of rice and rice waste.
Rye and rye flour and all other products derived from rye.
Salt.
Seeds—linseed, rapeseed and other oilseeds except carraway seed, mustard seed and blue mawseed.
*Soda.
Sodium nitrate.
Spelt and all products derived therefrom.
Straw.
Sugar, sugar pulp and sugar beets.
Sulphuric acid.
Surgical instruments.
*Tea.
Timber for use in coal mines.
Vehicles drawn by horses.
Wheat and buckwheat and all products derived therefrom.
Wheat flour.

5.

ITALY.

Alimentry pastes.
Aluminium.
Acetone.
Barley.
Beans (Carob).
Bran.
Biscuit (bread and sea).
Cheeses (hard).
Coffee.
Cattle.
Cereals.
Clothing and equipment for troops, and all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.
Cloth.

* Prohibition temporarily abrogated.

† The prohibition of the exportation of leather applies only to wholly or partly finished manufactures of leather such as men's shoes, harness, saddles, knapsacks, and further articles of equipment and to such raw materials as sole leather, upper leather, harness leather, saddle leather, chrome leather, etc., for military purposes. The exportation of driving belts and of leather for driving belts is not prohibited.

‡ The prohibition against the exportation of theobrominum, diuretinum, sulphate of quinine, salts of quinine, alkaloid compounds of quinine, cocaine, cubebs, cinchona bark and products made therefrom (presumably included in the term "medicines") has been temporarily abrogated. The prohibition against the exportation of cocoa has been withdrawn.

Cylinders for compressed gas.
Coal (including charcoal).
Copper.
Calcium carbide.
Carbonate of sodium.
Corn (Indian).
Donkeys.
Flour.
Gold bullion and coin.
Glycerine.
Hides and skins, raw.
Hides prepared.
Hay.
Horses.
Lubricating materials.
Lead.
Medicines and sanitary materials in general (excluding condensed milk and citrate and magnesia).
Medicinal instruments and articles.
Motors.
Meat (fresh or frozen).
Mules.
Nitrate of sodium.
Nitric acid.
Oats.
Other cereals not mentioned.
Oil cakes from nuts and other materials.
Pulse.
Picric acid.
Pigeons (live).
Petroleum.
Petrol.
Railways, portable (including cars).
Rye.
Rice.
Rubber-lined materials.
Sheep.
Semolina.
Straw.
Sugar (excluding sugared products).
Steel cable of any great tensile strength.
Silicon.
Sulphuric acid.
Sulphuric anhydride.
Timber specially adopted for aeronautic construction.
Vehicles of all kinds, including aeroplanes and dirigibles as well as separate motors and all parts of vehicles (including pneumatic tyres).
Wheat.
Goods enumerated in Article 216 of the Mercantile Marine Code.*

* These goods are such as come under the category of contraband of war, *e.g.*, cannons, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, sabres and other arms both fire and portable of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of all kinds, and in general, everything which can be utilized immediately without further manipulation for military or naval armaments.

Under this head the export of single or double conducting cards for telegraphic or telephonic installations, is prohibited, but not that of electric cables and wires which can be used only for common internal installations for illumination or heating.

These prohibitions do not apply to raw hemp, cotton flocks, (cotone in bioccoli) raw wool, tissues of all kinds for women's clothing fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be usedfor military clothing. On the other hand bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, bags, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

6

SPAIN.

Barley.
Beans, kidney (white or coloured).
Birds (live and dead).
Cattle.
Coal.
Cereals, others.
Flour of all kinds.
Gold and silver coin.
Maize.
Meat fresh and salted of all kinds.
Rice.
Rye.
Potatoes.
Wheat.

7

PORTUGAL.

*Food (except wine).
*Fuel.
Live stock.

8

FRANCE.

Aeroplanes and air balloons.
Arms military, of all kinds.
Asses.
Automobiles, and trailers of all systems.
Benzol.
Bran.
Caps for firearms.
Cotton yarn waste.
Cattle.
Dynamite and similar explosives.
Foodstuffs, farinaceous of all kinds.
Forage.
Frigorific machines and apparatus.
Gunstocks.
Gunpowder and explosives assimilated thereto, gun cotton, nitroglycerine, etc.
Horses.
Hay.
†Hides and skins, raw.
† Do dressed.
Lead.
Meat and meat preserves.
Machines and parts thereof adapted for sea and aerial navigation.
Milk and condensed milk with or without the addition of sugar.
Military uniforms, camping outfit, equipment and harness.
Mules.
Nitrate of soda.
Oils, mineral, crude, refined, essences and heavy oils.
Projectiles and other munitions of war.
Ships rigging, sails, tackles, yards, guns, etc.
Straw.
Saltpetre.
Salt, sea.
Salt, salina.

* The exportation of eggs and pitwood to the United Kingdom has been authorised for so long as there is no shortage of these articles in the home market.

† Exportation to neutral and alied countries is permitted.

Salt, rock (crude and refined).
Sulphur.
Sugar, raw and refined and candy.
Tyres, pneumatic and all articles manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military or transport material. Vessels, motor, sailing and steam.

9

RUSSIA.

Automobiles.
Benzine.
Birch tar (for the manufacture of coal briquettes).
Bran and other fodder for live stock.
Butter.
Capsules.
Cattle.
Cereals, all.
Coal and coke.
Conserves.
Cotton waste (ends).
Eggs.
Fat, animal.
Fish.
Fuses.
Hay.
Kerosine and other illuminating (petroleum) oils and lubricating (petroleum) oils.
Leather, dressed and undressed.
Meat.
Nitric acid.
Naphtha and naphtha waste.
Oil seeds.
Ore, iron.
Potatoes.
Poultry and game (dead or alive).
Rubber tyres and rubber.
Saltpetre.
Skins, sheep and goat.
Straw.
Timber material, all kinds.
Tobacco in the leaf or cut for smoking.
Vegetables.
Walnut wood.
Wire.
Wood and down.

NOTE.—(1) The Russian Government are prepared to authorise with any formality the exportation of these goods in a British or an allied vessel if the port of destination is a British or allied port. If, on the other hand, the vessel's port of destination is a neutral port, the Russian Government can only authorise the exportation of prohibited goods by such vessels if the Embassy or Legation of the neutral country in which the port in question is situated certifies in agreement with Embassy (or Legation) of the allied country under whose flag the vessel sails that such prohibited goods will be unloaded in a neutral country and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

(2) The Russian Government will, in no circumstances, authorise the exportation of wheat in the grain or wheat flour by Baltic Sea Ports.

(3) The Russian Government reserve the right to refuse permission for the exportation of any goods of the prohibited kinds enumerated in the second paragraph of this notice, if such are required in Russia.

(4) It is also understood that in the case of goods which it is proposed to transport from Russia on neutral vessels, either direct to the United Kingdom or to a neutral port for transhipment to the United Kingdom, application to the Russian authorities for permission to export must be made by the Embassy or Legation of that country under whose flag the vessel sails. Such application will be supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd at the request of the consignees of the goods in the United Kingdom, provided that such request is addressed to the Embassy, not direct, but through the Foreign Office.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ AGAIN—

(1) Government Order No. R. 5251-61—Agri. 626-03-6, dated 15th December 1904, sanctioning revised rules regarding the restoration of minor tanks and maintenance of tanks in general.

READ—

(2) Dasara Representative Assembly Subjects, numbers 102, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 113 of 1912; and 71 and 83 of 1913 and replies of Government thereto.

(3) Recommendations of the following officers and non-official gentlemen who were consulted by Government:—

(i) Mr. K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
(ii) Mr. K. Krishnaiengar, Officiating Chief Engineer in Mysore.
(iii) Mr. K. R. Srinivasaiengar, General and Revenue Secretary.
(iv) Rao Bahadur Rajakarya Pravina Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Retired Revenue Commissioner.
(v) Rao Bahadur Rajakarya Prasakta Mr. D. Shama Rao, Retired Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and
(vi) Mr. D. Venkataramayya, Advocate.

READ ALSO—

(4) Government Order No. R. 8464-74—L. R. 193-13-2, dated 28th April 1914, sanctioning the revision of the Maramat Establishment, under Deputy Commissioners, tentatively for a period of three years from 1914-15.

No. R. 5042-89—L. R. 408-14-1, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH DECEMBER 1914.

ORDER THEREON.—The question of the revision of rules for the restoration of minor tanks has been discussed at the annual sessions of the Representative Assembly for many years past and has also engaged the attention of Government for some time. The minor tanks form an important part of the irrigation system of the State and the agricultural prosperity of the people is intimately bound up with their preservation in a satisfactory condition. But the progress of the work of restoration under the existing rules has been slow and unsatisfactory.

During the last 25 years, only about 2,500 tanks have been restored and there are yet nearly 19,500 tanks awaiting restoration. All these tanks, both restored and unrestored, have been undergoing a certain amount of deterioration by the natural process of silting; and it is doubtful whether the restoration work done hitherto, which has been barely at the rate of 100 tanks per annum, has been sufficient even to make good the loss due to silting. The resources of the State in respect of water-supply from these tanks seem, if anything, to have undergone diminution in recent years. This state of things must be ascribed partly at least to the fact that while formerly the raiyats had the entire responsibility to maintain the tanks in an efficient working condition, the responsibility is now divided between the Government and the raiyats. The necessity is therefore obvious to pursue an active and vigorous policy in the future and stimulate private enterprise.

2. The objections that have been urged against the existing scheme are mainly three, namely, (1) that the distinction between major and minor tanks as regards restoration has no logical basis and that it imposes a hardship on the raiyats holding lands under minor tanks; (2) that the stipulation that the earth-work must be done by the raiyats before Government would take up stone work acts as a check on the work of restoration; and (3) that sufficient trained establishment is not available to advise the people and give them help in the preparation of plans and estimates.

3. The request for the abolition of the distinction between major and minor tanks has undoubtedly a large volume of public opinion in its favour. But Government are not in favour of abolishing this long-standing and well-recognised distinction. Two vital considerations have influenced them in arriving at this decision. In the first place, it is not possible for Government with the resources at their disposal and the agency they can command, to deal satisfactorily with the large number of tanks that await restoration. In the second place, most of the minor tanks in the State owe their existence to private enterprise in the past, and sound policy as well as considerations of rapid progress demand that the spirit of self-help should be encouraged among the people, Government aiding them by substantial contributions and concessions as required.

4. Government recognise that there is some force in the other objections urged against the existing scheme. Steps have already been taken to improve the personnel and efficiency of the District Maramat Establishment by allotting a Gazetted Officer to each district and a Sub-Overseer to each Revenue Sub-Division at an aggregate extra cost of Rs. 42,312 per annum. A rough scheme for dealing with the whole question was formulated, circulated to the members of the Representative Assembly and was discussed by them at the last session of that body. The Assembly discussed the details and finally expressed themselves in favour of the main principles outlined in the scheme.

5. The rules as finally sanctioned by Government are annexed to these proceedings (*vide* Appendix A). The main provisions of the scheme are:—

(1) that, in lieu of the existing system, the raiyats will be required to contribute one-third of the total cost of restoration including earthwork and stone or masonry work, the other two-thirds being met by Government; and

(2) that the actual execution of the work will be entrusted to the villagers themselves subject, of course, to the condition that the work done for the tank should be checked and measured by a responsible Government agency before it is paid for.

Government are pleased to direct that, in supersession of all existing rules on the subject, these rules be given effect to, tentatively, for a period of three years commencing from the 1st January 1915. All incomplete works of previous years and works started during the current year under the existing rules will be governed by those rules. This scheme relates only to the construction and restoration of minor tanks and does not affect in any way the liability of the raiyats for the maintenance of such tanks under the existing rules.

6. Government are anxious that, with the facilities now sanctioned, at least 1,000 minor tanks should be taken up for restoration each year in the several districts, distributed roughly as indicated in the margin. The success of the new scheme depends largely on the energy and enthusiasm which the District Officers may bring to bear on the work and the hearty co-operation of the Revenue and Public Works Officers concerned. Government trust that these officers will keep close touch with local wants and requirements in this respect and maintain accurate information and statistics concerning the tanks in each district.

Kolar ...	... 150
Hassan ...	... 100
Shimoga ...	... 100
Tumkur ...	... 100
Mysore ...	... 200
Bangalore...	... 150
Chitaldrug	... 100
Kadur ...	... 100
Total	... 1,000

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to intimate to Government, before 31st January next, how many tanks have been or will be taken up for construction or restoration during the current year. It is presumed that, in accordance with the orders issued in paragraph 8 of Government Order No. R. 8464-74—L. R. 193-13-2, dated 28th April 1914, the Deputy Commissioners have already taken steps to deal with more than the usual number of tanks in the current year.

7. The responsibility for working this scheme will rest with the Deputy Commissioners under the control of the Revenue Commissioner. The latter officer will be responsible to Government that all the rules are properly observed and that measures for construction and restoration are vigorously pushed on. The amount provided in the budget for this purpose will be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner and he will distribute it among the districts according to their requirements. In cases requiring the co-operation of the Public Works Department, he will correspond direct and settle matters with the Chief Engineer referring to Government only special or important questions requiring their orders. He will watch the progress made in the districts and bring to the notice of Government from time to time any instances of serious delay or slackness in the execution of the scheme.

8. To facilitate the preparation of plans and estimates by other than professional people, it is necessary to prepare a Manual giving simple rules or instruction

regarding the preparation of plans and estimates, construction, measurement and drawing up of final certificates. The Chief Engineer is requested to prepare a Manual of about 30 pages, both in English and Kannada, and issue the same for use in about three months' time.

He is also requested to submit detailed proposals for training a few educated villagers as Maistries by giving instruction in elementary engineering to enable them to prepare estimates and supervise construction.

9. To carry out the policy now laid down, Government are prepared to find the extra money required for a vigorous prosecution of the works. On a rough calculation, that is, taking the average cost at Rs. 800 per tank, the outlay necessary for restoring 1,000 tanks a year will amount to about Rs. 8 lakhs. Of this amount, the contribution from the people will come to Rs. 2⅔ lakhs and the Government share will be Rs. 5⅓ lakhs. At present, Government are spending about Rs. 2 lakhs annually for the restoration of minor tanks and the additional amount, *viz.*, 3⅓ lakhs will be provided for in the budget gradually as required. The working out of this programme will involve an expenditure of over a crore of rupees in the next 20 years.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to intimate, before the end of December, what further amount, in addition to the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs already provided in the budget, will be required during the current year in pursuance of this order.

10. The Comptroller is requested to submit further detailed rules of procedure to be observed in regard to the payment of the Government share of the contribution referred to in the rules so that, once started, works might not be interrupted for want of definite understanding or rules.

The Deputy Commissioners may raise all questions in respect of payments and accounts, and get the procedure settled in consultation with the Comptroller who will, if necessary, obtain the orders of Government.

11. The question as to what legislative action is necessary to give effect to the present scheme, especially with reference to rules 17 and 18, will be separately considered.

12. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain from the Deputy Commissioners a special annual report on the working of the rules and submit the same to Government, at the close of each official year. Brief half-yearly reports should also be submitted during the next three years in January and July showing the progress made during the previous half year.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Heads of other Departments.

APPENDIX A.

RULES GOVERNING THE RESTORATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF MINOR TANKS IN MYSORE.

Preparation of Programme, etc.

1. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should, as soon as the scheme comes into operation, prepare a list, in a form to be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner, of all unrestored minor tanks in their respective districts and get the same printed. Copies of the printed list should be supplied to the Revenue Commissioner and Government.

2. From the list prepared under Rule 1, the tanks intended for restoration in the ensuing year should be selected before the end of March. Tanks which urgently require repairs and which would also be remunerative, should be first selected. As a general rule, tanks, the cost of restoration of which does not exceed ten times the assessment from the irrigable area under them, should be given preference. Exceptions may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, be allowed in special cases.

3. In exceptional cases, the entire cost of the restoration of a tank may be met by Government; but such cases should be very few and sanction of Government will be given only when strong grounds exist.

Preparation of Plans and Estimates.

4. When the required number of tanks are selected, immediate steps should be taken to have correct plans and estimates prepared. For the present, Government will provide the necessary agency for the purpose of furnishing plans and estimates. The ultimate aim of Government, however, is that the people should be able, in course of time to get these done themselves, the function of the Government officers being limited to the checking of estimates and the measurement of work done.

5. Plans and estimates should ordinarily be prepared by the Maramat agency or by such other additional establishment as may be sanctioned for the purpose by Government from time to time.

6. Whenever a project for the restoration of a minor tank involves the improvement of its capacity, the plans and estimates should be scrutinised and countersigned by a responsible Public Works Officer. This scrutiny may be done by the Executive Engineer in the case of projects estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or less and by the Superintending Engineer in the case of those estimated at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 and by the Chief Engineer in all other cases. If the project does not contemplate an increase of storage room, such scrutiny and countersignature will not be required. But the Deputy Commissioner may refer any estimates about which he may entertain doubts to the Executive Engineer for check and approval.

7. The power of sanctioning estimates after they are professionally approved will rest with the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned up to Rs. 1,000 and with the Revenue Commissioner up to Rs. 2,500. All estimates above this latter amount should be submitted to Government. After the estimates are sanctioned by the proper authority, the Deputy Commissioner will authorise the payment of Government contribution in each case.

8. When, owing to the necessity of providing for unforeseen items in the course of the execution of a work, an increase of expenditure over the sanctioned amount becomes inevitable, proper revised estimates should be prepared and submitted for sanction. The revised estimates will be sanctioned by the same authorities and in the same manner laid down in rule 7.

Method of Financing the Works.

9. Of the total cost of restoration of a minor tank, the raiyats holding irrigable lands below such tanks will bear one-third in proportion to the extent of their holdings, and the balance of two-thirds will be contributed by Government. When the contribution of the raiyats has been deposited in the Treasury, the Government share of the cost should be made available at once, out of the sanctioned budget grant, for the year, placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner.

10. If the raiyats are unable to pay their contribution immediately, the Deputy Commissioner may, in very exceptional cases, treat the amount due from them as a loan on the security of their lands subject to recovery within a period not exceeding five years, with interest at the rate sanctioned for Takavi loans.

11. The additional cost, if any, due to the revision of the original estimates will be borne by the Government and the raiyats in the same proportion as that fixed in rule 9. If any additional cost is incurred by the raiyats during the execution of a work without obtaining previous sanction to revised estimates, Government will not be liable to pay any portion of such additional cost.

12. If in adddition to the raiyat's share, the whole or any part of the Government share of a work is borne by one or more holders of lands under the tank, a reasonable concession in the shape of remission of assessment for a term not exceeding ten years will be granted by Government in lieu of money contributior the nature of the concession being determined with special reference to the merits of each case.

Agency.

13. As it is desirable to associate the villagers with the work of restoring their village tanks, it may be entrusted for execution to the Village Panchayet, if any, constituted under the Tank Panchayet Regulation, or to one or more of the leading raiyats, not exceeding three persons, holding a large extent of land under the tank, under definite *mutchalikas* and securities. The Panchayet or the persons responsible should get the work done themselves by employing directly the necessary labour and arranging for the necessary petty supervision; or they may execute the work by petty contract or on piece work system.

Actual execution of work and payments.

14. If in particular cases it is found absolutely necessary, a sum of money sufficient to give the work a good start may be advanced to the tank panchayet or to the raiyats entrusted with the work as the case may be. This amount will be adjusted in subsequent bills.

15. All measurements will be taken and bills prepared at reasonable intervals by the Government agency. Bills for Rs. 500 and below will be passed by the Assistant Commissioner and, for sums above that amount, by the Deputy Commissioner and made over to the Amildar for payment. As many works as possible should be personally inspected by the Amildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

16. Every work should be completed within two seasons after its commencement. When a work is not so completed it should be treated as an item under objection and a list of such items showing briefly the cause of delay in completion should be submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner along with the annual report.

If a work once commenced is stopped for six months continuously, a fresh sanction will be necessary before it is resumed.

General.

17. Where the holders of at least two-thirds of the area of irrigable land under a tank agree to the restoration of the tank and to contribute their share, such consent shall be binding also on the holders of the remaining irrigable area below the tank, who will then become liable to pay their share of the contribution. In default of such payment, the contribution due will be recovered from them as a revenue demand.

18. Where the holders of at least two-thirds of the irrigable area below a tank have agreed to the restoration of the tank under these rules, any one or more of them may pay the full amount of contribution due from all, and shall thereupon become entitled to a reimbursement of the proportionate contributions of the others with interest at the rate sanctioned for agricultural loans. The Amildar may recover the proportionate amounts due from the other holders with interest as aforesaid as an arrear of land revenue, and make the collections over from time to time to the holder or holders who have advanced the entire amount in the proportion of the amounts so advanced.

19. These rules will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the construction of new minor tanks.